A MARQUIS IN THE DOCK. THE REMARKABLE MURDER TRIAL NOW GOING ON IN FRANCE.

It Was the Wife of the Marquis de Nayve Who Preclaimed Him a Murderer-Pur-ther Betalls of the Taking Off of an Un-loved Boy Francis to Find His Parents. Further details of the case of the Marquis de Nayve are given in the Paris Figure by Albert Rataille. His account is the most minute and probably the clearest of all. He says that the irst evidence before the Italian magistrate gave only vague indications. It was the testimony of three or four coachmen, who drove the travellers from Castellamare to Sorrento. One of them, Raffaele Favorese, remembered seeing on the day before, about 4 P. M., a child accom panied by a man of 35 or 40 years, with blond

hair and beard, and wearing an eyeglass. Another coachman, Glovanni Guida, at about P. M., saw the same man and boy walking side by side in the direction of Castellamare, near the village of Vico Equense, and near the spot where the victim was thrown down the precipice. The coachmen La Ragione and Balsame also saw the couple. One of them, seeing the child tottering along painfully, as if worn out by a long journey, offered to take them in his wagon to Castellamare. The man passed on rapidly without replying. Half an hour later these coachmen were much surprised to see the man again. This time he was alone. While passing near their wagons he turned up his overcoat collar and made a little detour, as if to avoid the light of their lanterns.

Then the body of the child was found, but al trace of the man was lost. The Italian authorities sought long for him, but in vain. Finally they gave up the search. The record was placed in the Court of Naples, where it slept for nine years in the archives, when, on June 24, 1894, nine years after the discovery of the body upon the rocks of Fusarella, the Public Prosecutor a Saint-Amand, in Cher, France, received from the Marquise de Nayve a long letter, dated from her chateau in Presle, denouncing M. de Nayve

In this letter the Marquise implored protection against her husband, who, she said, neglected her outrageously. He had married her for her money, and was maltreating her in an odious manner. He was also brutally treating his own children, who lived in utter terror of him. After a lesson imperfectly learned the children were brutally beaten and threatened with death by their father. Their ecclesiastical teachers were sometimes assaulted by the Marquis for trying to protect their pupils, two boys, aged 16 and 18 years.

So the Marquise de Nayve revealed to the authorities of Saint-Amand that she had had a natural" son, born in Havre in 1871, whose existence was known to her husband at the time he married her, and whom he assassinated by precipitating him on the rocks between Castellamore and Sorrento, on the Bay of Naples, in November, 1885. In the eyes of the Marquise the motive for the crime was complex. In the first place, the grandmother of the child had placed to his credit the sum of 60,000 francs, which the Marquis was determined to get. Then, tired of hearing the child insist upon finding his mother, M. de Nayve, at the price of a crime, determined to purchase peace. The Marquise terminated her document by asking the authorities to arrest her husband immedi-

ately for fear he might get out of the country. The marriage of the Marquis de Nayve was in 1875. He was without fortune, and considered himself lucky to find at Voiron, in Isère, a modest place as collector of taxes. A Marquis in France has always a chance of catching an heiress. M. de Nayve applied to a matrimonial agency at Lyona, to which he promised a commission of 25,000 francs of the fortune of his hance. The agency put him in communication with a family in Cher, the Massé de Baudreuille, who had an only daughter, and who were willing to give 600,000 francs to the Marquis on the day of the signing of the contract. But Mile, Massé de Baudreuille had been compromised. Seduced at the age of 16 years by a servant, whose name will probably be given at the trial, she became the mother of a child, which the Baudreuille family brought up secretly in Orleans under the name of Hippolyte Menaido. The Marquis accepted the situation without enthusiansm; but he accepted it. The 600,000 francs formed an irresistible argument for him. He handed in his resignation, married the heiress, and installed himself in Cher, where he lived a lazy life.

The first years of the marriage were relatively ealm. Three children were born, the two sons and a little girl at present 10 or 12 years old. The young Menaido was growing in Orleans, in the care of a seamstress named Maria Chaix, who had strict orders never to speak to him of his mother, and upon whom the little abandoned one concentrated all his affection.

Now and then Hippolyte received visits from his mother and his maternal grandmother, Mane. Massé de Baudreuille, but they only appeared to him as two kind strangers who were interested in his welfare.

Now, what strange curfosity impelled the Marquis de Nayve to know his stepson? After eight years of narriage, during which he had never manifested the slightest desire to see Hippolyte Menaido, the Marquis de Nayve, without telling his wife, went to Orleans, visited Maria Chaix, and told her that the child was about to be taken from her for educational reasons. This was in September, 1883. On Oct. I following the Marquis presented himself again to Maria Chaix, and told her that the child was about to be ta modest place as collector of taxes. A Marquis to France has always a chance of catching an

mare.

In this tragic affair one point remains obscure. What is the motive of the Marquise de Nayve? Is it the force of truth that conquered her? Did her conscience at last revoit after her long silence? Did she go to the authorities as if to a confessional, poweriess to keep in her heart any longer the terrible secret which she carried for so many years? For it is evident that, from the very day that she read in the journais the detais of the dreadful discovery of Sorrento, she knew everything.

Or, as she herself says, was she tired of such long suffering, and of the martyrdom of her own children? Did she fear, as she said to her husband, that in a moment of fury he might assassinate them "like the other?" The terrible meeting of the Marquis and Marquise in court will give us a better idea of these psychological

hood. He was to receive no visitor. He was not to be permitted to write to any one except the Marquis and the Marquise de Nayve, whose name he did not even know, and whom he called his "dear benefactors." The Superior of the seminary reserved to himself the care of writing the address and forwarding the correspondence. The answers of the Marquis de Nayve were not signed and were handed to the boy by the Pere Vesin, who always destroyed the envelope, for fear the postage stamp might furnish some indication to young Menaldo.

Two years passed in this way. The child, studious, and apparently resigned, seemed at first to have found in fervent piety that consolation which food gives to the forsaken. He manifested a serious vocation for the ecclesiastical state, and his superiors constantly encouraged him. His only happiness was to receive the visits of the Marquis de Nayve. But the visits were rare, and in vain did young Menaldo implore him to take him away during the vacations, which he passed in the house of the cure. Then his letters, at first childish and genile, became from week to week more pressing and impatient. At the beginning they exhibited a sadness like that of a slek boy who was languishine. "I am not unhappy," he wrote, but I am lonely. When will you come?" Then as his faculties grew stronger his filial entiments became awasened, and his melanchuly was turned into a poignant grief. Maria Chaix had told the child that he had a mother, and M. and Mme. do Nayve could not conceat the fact from him. They told him that he would know her later when he grew older. "But I is right away, right away, that I want to see her," replied the little heart of thirteen years; and at last his determination became such that the Superior of the seminary could not refrain from notifying the Marquis and the Marquisa, whose secret he had learned.

The docile schoolboy had now become insubordinate. He refused to study, and one day during a promenade in the Grand-Chartrense he excanded and took refuge with the monks, who gave h

Highland at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning in a rowbost. Callahan and a party of fourteen got off the 6:08 A. M. West Shore train, and the bridge jumper began at once to prepare for business. Dowd walked on the bridge with him as far as the first pier. It was foggy, Callahan said: "How far have I got to drop here?" Dowd replied: "About 212 feet; you are foolish." Callahan then said: "I want to show these New Yorkers there is no binffor fake about me making this jump." Shortly afterward he swung off. When Callahan walked up the railroad track after the Jump he shook hands with all the party, and asked them if they had had their money's worth. He was laughing and talking.

Dr. Albert Heid of Highland testified that he saw Callahan at 8 o'clock, about an hour after he had made the jump. The perineum was lacerated, the wound extending into the rectum and being about two inches long. If schin was scra-ched, and his body was black and blue. He refused to have the wound sewed up. It was bandaged.

Dr. Morill of this city, who was called after Callahan showed alarming symptoms, said that he found him in a state of collarse from the loss of blood. The man had lost too much blood. If he had had proper care he would have lived. He did not consider that the shock should have kiled him. He found no indication of a bandage.

Dr. D. M. Sheedy, also of Foughkeepsie, agreed with Dr. Morill with respect to the condition in which the wound was found, but would not say that if the natient had had proper treatment he would have lived. He gave the primarry cause of death as shock and the secondary cause as negligence.

Dr. Lamores, who made the autopsy, said he found a rupture of the bowels. Some blood bad settled in the intestines. The lungs, liver, bladder, and heart were in a healthy condition. The cause of death was shock and hemorrhage.

ment, no matter where, and when I have careed money enough I want to find my mother. I most know who I am."

He was taken back to the seminary and M. de Nayve, exasperated, wrote him a scolding letter. Menaldo replied that he felt no vocation for the priesthood, that he was tired of studying, and that it was useless to spend any more moisy for that sort of education for him.

It was now toward the end of 1884. Nearly a whose year passed for Menaldo in spells of resignation, revolt, and repeatance. Finally, on Oct. 19, 1885, the Superior wrote to M. de Nayve that it was no longer possible to keep young Menaldo, and advised him to take him away. A few days later the body of the son of Mme. Is Marquise de Nayve was found upon the rocks of Sarting and the tracedy of Castellamare? The Marquise de Nayve in her letter to the authorities gave the details of that week. In the presence of the declaration of the Superior of the seminary that it was impossible to keep him any longer, what was to be done to avoid the scandal? The Marquis de Nayve, supported by the advice of the curley of Sidallies, saw only one way to get out of the difficulty. He would go to the seminary, take Hippelyte away, and bring him to America, in order to June him in a Jesnit college. Mine of Marquis was inflexible. He set out.

that she would not listen to.

But the Marquis was inflexible. He set out, and for twelve days the Marquise heard nothing from him. Then came the letter announcing the disappearance of Menaldo. But M. de Nayve was obtained to admit afterward that he went to the seminary of Pont de Beauvoisin, took Me-

naido with him to Italy, travelled under the name of Martin, passed, without stopping, through Tu-rin, Genoa, Rome, and Naples, and arrived on Nov. 10 at Castellamare, and took that long ex-oursion from Sorrento from which the child

cursion from Sorrento from which the child never returned.

Was it an accident a murder, or a suicide? How, under such circumstances, could the child fall into that frightful abyss at Fosarella? When the Marquis was questioned upon this point be contented himself with the reply, from which he has never varied:

I have a suicided to absent myself for a moment, the was obliged to absent myself for a moment, and the production of the content of the country in the production of the country in the production of the country in the supposition. Certainly it was night; and in supposition. Certainly it was night; and in 1883 the road from Castellamare to Sorrento was not as it is to-day protected by a parapet on the seaside. But heaps of store by a parapet on the seaside. But heaps of store by a parapet on the seaside. But heaps of store by a parapet on the seaside. But heaps of store the bight road without finding himself among the stones and becoming aware of his peril.

Was it suicide? It is believed that M. Albert Danet, the eminent lawyer of the Marquis de Nayve, will present this defence, which the state of mind of the young Menaido might render probable. But it likely that a boy would commit suicids on leaving school almost the very day he had regained his liberty? That, doubtless, is what the prosecution will urge.

But the mast terrible witness against M. de Nayve is the Marquis himself, in his attitude before and after the drama, his inexplicable vovance to the store of the country and the boy of 15 years was completely threuted the boy of 16 years was completely threuted the bo The People of Brooklyn, However, Will Not Apply the Term to the Jurors Who Presented the Botched Terminal, but to President James Howell and some of his felow bridge trustees are nettled by the scathing presentment of the Kings county Grand Jury on

what was to be done with it, and adding these terrible lines:

"The Nouvelliste of Lyons announces that it has discovered the identity of the schoolboy found dead in the Gulf of Naoles. He was the son of a rich shoemaker in Paris, and was assassinated by his teacher. These lines fill me with doubt, and I pray for you."

It was the time to act. The Marquis de Nayve set out for Orieans, found Maria Chaix and told her, with tears in his eyes, that the poor child drowned himself in a pond during a promenade, and, to convince her, he promised her a pension, which would be paid to her regularly if she would only hold her tongue.

But Maria Chaix was convinced that the Marquis had lied to her. No doubt she was far from suspecting the fearful drama of Castellamare. She believed, on the contrary, that the child was alive and was sequestered in some convent, and she expressed her apprehensions to soveral of her neighbors, who will testify to that can be said of the dreadful life of the

to several of her neighbors, who will testify to that fact.

What can be said of the dreadful life of the Marquis since that fatal day of Nov. 10, 1885? Everything for him was suspicion; everything was terrihide! The Marquise possessed a photograph of her son. The Marquis threw it into the fire, fearing that the authorities might come some day to the castle of Presie and recognize the features of the unknown child of Castellamare.

mare.
In this tragic affair one point remains obscure.
What is the motive of the Marquise de Nayve?

will give us a better idea of these psychological inductions regarding the motive of ame. de Nayve.

THE CALLAHAN INQUEST.

Dr. Mortil Says the Bridge Jumper Would

POUGREEPSIE, Nov. 2.-An inquest was

held at Deane's Hotel at Highland this after-

noon by Coroner Theodore Hasbrouck into the

teath of Patrick King Callahan, who died on

the Poughkeepsia Bridge. The jury

Sunday last from injuries received by jumping

"We find that the deceased, Patrick K. Cal-lahan, came to his death from shock and hem-

orrhage of the wound resulting from jumping

James J. Dowd of Poughkeepsie, who walked

out on the bridge with Callahan when he made

his fatal leap, testified that he had heard the

night before that the jump would be made, and

that he crosed the river from Poughkeepsie to

Highland at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning in a

rowboat. Callahan and a party of fourteen

THAT TROLLEY FREIGHT LINE.

Hoboken Citizens Seek a Judicial Review of the Ordinance,

Justice Lippincott heard argument in the

Circuit Court in Jersey City yesterday on the

ordinance granting permission to a railroad

company to run a trolley freight line through

certain streets of Hoboken should not be re-moved to the Supreme Court for review. Ex-

moved to the Supreme Court for review. ExJudge Abei I. Smith appeared for the citizens
who are opposing the Hoboken Railroad, Warehouse, and Steamship Connecting Company.
He argued that the grant was made not under the trolley act but under the general railroad law, and that there was nothing to prevent the company from running a steam road
under the ordinance. He claimed that the ordinance is void because the Mayor and Aldermen have no authority to give the city's streets
and a park for the use of a trolley freight line.
Ex-Judge Garretson said that the persons
who made the application for the rule had no
interest in the matter, as their property does
not front on the proposed route of the trolley
line. Justice Lippincott reserved his decision.

application for a rule to show cause why the

found the following verdict:

from the Poughkeepsie Bridge."

the abominable Brooklyn terminal. Mr. Howell "The Grand Jury is not competent to blame anybody. They surely can't blame the Board of experts who planned the terminal, for they don't know the facts. If they wait until the termini are finished and then can criticise, let them. The Brooklyn terminal was to have been finished by Jan. 1, but we have extended the time. The New York terminal will not be finished until May next. A temporary roof for the New York terminal will be finished within ten days."

Trustee Clarence A. Henriques thus slurringly referred to the Grand Jury presentment: "Oh. they are nothing but a set of nincompoops, and I cannot see how they dare set their opinion against that of the expert engineers who made

WHO ARE NINCOMPOURS?

BRIDGE TRUSTEE HENRIQUES SAYS

THE GRAND JURORS ARE.

Another Body of Men-Trustees Scored.

the plans."

The Brooklyn Engle yesterday published this strong editorial in regard to the badly botched terminal:

"The trouble with the terminal is that there has been too much engineering about it and too little practical sense. Every body in Brooklyn knows that a tremendous blunder was made in the selection of the site. Bad as the site was, however, the use maile of it was such as to warrant rebuke of those officials who could not foresee the complete inadequacy of the facilities afforded. In the rush hours particularly the obstacles to travel have been such as to constitute a menace to public safety. The terrific pressure on the stairways has afforded cause for surprise that there has not before now been a panio or an accident attended by loss of life. How many cases of fillness, especially among women, can be traced to the crush at the station we cannot say, but there must be many. To make matters worse, the rickety connections with the elevated roads have added to the discomfort, inconvenience, and danger. The New York end of the bridge is now in chaotic condition and the Brooklyn end has to be used with reference to the condition of affairs in New York. The disparity between conditions at one end and at the other renders the impediments to traffic much more difficult to overcome. All these facts are familiar to the people of this city, and they are facts which constitute a grave indictment of the officials responsible for them. "It is very evident that something must be done and done soon to remedy a situation which has become intoierable. It may be expedient to call together several engineers of established reputation, and have them take the matter under advisement and report on such changes as they deem proper. Whatever is done should be done on a scale commensurate with the gravity of the demand for improved conveniences. A policy of makesulfit will saw wheepread as the city. It will cost money, and perhaps a great deal, to provide such facilities as are necessary, but in the long run it will be on t The Brooklyn Engle yesterday published this

HER SUICIDE KEPT A SECRET. with the Edge of an Axe.

Mrs. Theresa Barndio, a German widow, 52 years old, died on Thursday at her home, 918 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, of wounds on her head said to have been inflicted by herself with an axe. She lived with a married son and her 17-year-old daughter. She was suffering from melancholia. About a year ago an operation was performed on her right eye, and afterward she wore a glass eye. Whenever she went out she imagined that people stared at her and made fun of her eye. She often expressed a wish to be dead, and several times, it is said, she went to Newtown Creek, at the head of Montrose avenue, to drown herself. She was restrained each time, however, and taken home. On last Tuesday night she left her house unobserved and again went to Newtown Creek. A policeman sent her home. Early on Wednesday morning Mrs. Barndio made a successful atmorning Mrs. Barndto made a successful at-tempt on her life.

"I went into the cellar after some wood," the daughter told Coroner Croamer yesterday. "My mother was in the kitchen. She seemed to be all right. I was gone only a few minutes, and on my return I found her in the bedroom adall right. I was gone only a few minutes, and on my return I found her in the bedroom adjoining the kitchen, hacking the top of her head with the edge of an axe. Blood was streaming from her wounds, and after I seized the axe she fell over on the floor insensible. I screamed and neighbors came. They summoned Dr. Carl Wuest, and he tried to get my mother to speak, but she was unable to do so."

Mrs. Barndio died on Thursday morning, and her relatives kept her suicide a secret until yesterday, when, on being unable to get an undertaker to prepare the body for burial without a proper certificate of death, the family notified the police and the Coroner. After hearing the daughter's story, Coroner Creamer directed Dr. J. M. Clayland to make an autopy. At the house last evening the relatives refused to speak of the case.

\*\*MARCENA N. TERRY'S SUICIDE.\*\*

MARCENA N. TERRY'S SUICIDE. A Case of Self-destruction Concenied for

Marcena N. Terry, a well-to-do furniture dealer of 1,446 Broadway, Brooklyn, killed himself on Thursday morning in a house he had occupied temporarily in Palmetto street near Brondway, and although Coroner Creamer conducted an inquest the affair was not reported to the police until yesterday. Terry was 46 years old, and it is asserted that he was under the im-pression that he would be afflicted with appenold, and it is asserted that he was under the impression that he would be afflicted with appendicitis. It is said he also feared that an abscess was forming in his orain. A few weeks ago he bought a new double-barrelled shotgun, which he kept in his bedroom.

At 7:45 on Thursday morning, while Terry was alone in his room, he took the gun from its case and loaded both barrels. He pressed the muzzle to his chin and with his toes pulled the trigger, discharging one barrel. The charge entered his brain. Mrs. Terry heard the shot, and when she reached her husband's side he was dead.

Coroner Creamer was informed quietly of the dead.

Coroner Creamer was informed quietly of the shooting. He empanelled a jury, and a verdict was rendered that Terry committed auticide while temporarily insane. The Coroner gave a permit for the burial in Greenwood, and the funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

Left Him and Polsoned Herself. Kate Stack went to live about one week ago with the Rickards, at 13 Jones street, and was known among the neighbors as the common law wife of a bartender in McInnerney's saloon. A few days ago they separated. On Friday night there was a party in the rooms of the Rickards. Kate seemed to be in fine spirits. She joked and made merry with the guests and helped to drink a large quantity of beer. At 11 o'clock she took the growler to the corner saloob, and when she returned she threw a small pill box on the table. "I am done for," she said. "I have taken poison." poison."

A call was sent for an ambulance. The wo-man died a few minutes after reaching St. Vin-cent's Hospital.

A 16-year-old Girl's Suicide.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.-Nellie Felt, the 16-year-old daughter of John H. Felt, a thrifty laboring man of this city, committed suicide to-day by taking a dose of laudanum. It was the day by taking a dose or laudanum. It was the had started. On his way home to dinner at noon a friend informed Mr. Felt that the girl was a frequent visitor at a road house near this city in company with young men. The father chided the girl, and sent her up stairs after she admitted the charge. Some time afterward the father went up stairs and hound her dying.

DAVID K. GARRETT WILL RECOVER.

Started on a Spree in Wilkesbarre and Was Almost Asphyxiated in Brooklys. David K. Garrett of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who hired a room in the Long Island Hotel, in Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday night and was found unconscious on the following mornwas found unconscious on the following morning from the inhalation of gas, still remains in that condition at the Saney Hospital.

He was not drunk when he went to bed on Thursday night, and no papers were found in his pockets indicative of a suicidal purpose. The door of the room was locked, and detectives do not share the suspicious of a brother of the natient that he may have been the victim of foul play.

A livestch from Wilkesharre vesterday asys foul play.

A despatch from Wilkesbarre yesterday says that Garrett had been engaged in the cigar business, and had also worked as a carpenter in that place, but that he was unsuccessful. He had been drinking hard just before his disappearance from his home on Tuesday. The doctors at the Seney Hospital now think he will recover.

D. V. Powell's Granddaughter to Wed, The engagement of Miss Belle Poweli, granddaughter of D. V. Powell of Brooklyn, to Dr. C. Sumner Elebash of 118 East Nineteenth street in this city, has been announced. The wedding it is expected, will take place in February.

**Grippey Colds.** 

Colds are epidemic and quite grippey. Mark that nearly every person you meet is coughing, sneezing or wheezing, and yet it is so easy to be "cold proof" by using "77."

It acts directly on the mucous membrane-stops the cough, restores the voice, clears the throat and head, dispels the languor, and the cold is gone, not to return if you keep "77" handy.

D. W. BEDELL, ESQ., West Brighton, S. L. proclaims the virtues of "77" everywhere in his travels. He has recommended it for Colds and Grippe to more than fifty friends with uniform satisfaction-has given away many bottles, just to see it cure. He tells of a professional singer's voice being restored in one day.

"77" cures Colds, Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever. "77" will "break up" a stubborn cold that

hangs on." Dr. Humphreys puts up a Specific for every disease. They are described in his Manual, which is sent free. Small bottles of pleasant pellets—fit your vest pock-et; sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c., or five for \$1.00. Humphreys Medicine Co., 111 and 118 William st., New York. Se sure to get

H-U-M-P-H-R-E-Y-S'

The Anchor of a Schooner Under Sall Falls

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2 .- The story published in New York this morning, that the schooner S. L. Storer had reported at Delaware Breakwater that the topmasts of an unknown fishing schooner were awash off Fenwick Island, found its sequel here to-day upon the arrival of the 1,000-ton three-masted schooner Herald with coal from Norfolk to this city. Capt. Lowell of the Herald reports that the sunken vessel is the schooner Laughing Water, and that she was sunk by a ton-and-n-half anchor being hurled from his port how down through the deck and bottom of the Laughing Water, taking with it over ninety fathoms of chain from the Herald as well. Both vessels belong in New York, the Laugh-

ing Water at Fulton Market. On Monday morning about 2 o'clock Capt. Lowell, who was at the Herald's helm, saw the anchor light of the Laughing Water as she lay at anchor on the present bluefishing grounds, ten miles eastnortheast of Fenwick Island. Almost immediately he also saw a torch on the Laughing Water blaze up and burn brightly. He took the anchor light for a New York pilot boat's masthead light and the torch for the pilot's signal, and, supposing that he saw a pilot boat under sail, he kent his vessel away boat under sail, he kent his vessel away to pass under her stern. He was close to the Laughing Water, but his expedient would have cleared her had she been under headway. As it was, the Herald's big 3,000-pound nuchor on the port bow caught in the Laughing Water's main boom topping lift. The Herald was forging ahead at a good speed, and there was a strong sea running. The anchor swung the fishing schooner around and then became entangled in her main rigging. There was one surge of the sea and then crack, crack, the big anchor was torn from its catropes and sent with a crash right down through the Laughing Water to the bottom of the occan.

In a moment all was confusion. It was pitch dark, the vessels were threatening at every sea to crash together, and the Laughing Water was sinking rapidly. Nine men of the crew of the Laughing water was sinking rapidly. Nine men of the crew of the Laughing applied was the Herald's approach, flashed the torch which misled the Capitain of the Herald. All hands threw the fishing dories overboard, lesped into them, and rowed away from the strangely scutiled schooner. It was a close call for them.

Meantime Cant. Lowell, on the Herald, was trying to save his own vessel by getting her clear of the Laughine Water. His crew worked like beavers and "overhauled" all of the 100 fathoms of chain which were attached to the lost anchor, and when this had been nearly all run overboard after the anchor. Capt. Lowell managed to cut the iron cable and let the Herald water, went down. Capt. Lowell managed to cut the iron cable and let the Herald water, went down. Capt. Lowell managed to cut the iron cable and let the Herald water, went down. Capt. Lowell managed to cut the iron cable and let the Herald water went down. Capt. Lowell management in getting his vessel clear of the Laughing Water.

The crew of the sunken vessel were taken on board the Herald and brought here and then to pass under her stern. He was close

Water.
The crew of the sunken vessel were taken on board the Herald and brought here and then sent to New York. They saved absolutely nothing from the wreck. The Laughing Water was formerly a famous Cape Ann mackerel catcher, and in her day, it is said, could outsail anything in the Eastern mackerel fleet. She was built in Easex, Mass., in 1858, was of about fifty tons burden and in late years she has been owned in New York. Easex, Mass., in 1858, was of about fifty tons burden and in late years she has been owned in New York.
Whether Capt, Lowell was justified in taking her for a pilot-boat because of flashing a pilot's torch while at anchor is a matter of dispute. It is also said that the Herald's owners will settle with the Laughing Water's owners. The Laughing Water is very dangerous to navigation in her present position.

MISS JACQUES NOT TO BE DUCKED. But She Is Under a \$200 Bond to Refrats from Scolding.

ELIZABETH, Nov. 2 .- Miss Eather F. Jacques of Westfield will not suffer any greater punish-ment on the charge of being a common scold than the notoriety she has attained already through her indictment by the Union county Grand Jury. Miss Jacques was arraigned before Judge T. F. McCormick for sentence to-day. People from all parts of the State gathered to

obtain a glimpse of the first woman to be indicted in this ancient portion of New Jersey under one of the State's oldest laws. Miss

dicted in this ancient portion of New Jersoy under one of the State's oldest laws. Miss Jacques was accompanied by her sister, who is said to have been the victim of scolding, and by her mother, Mrs. John D. Jacques, and John Mosher. The prisoner is over thirty-five years old. She is a member of the W. C. T. U. and white ribbon how was pinned on her bosom. She occupied a front seat.

Before court convened Miss Jacques and her companions were closeted in Judge McCormick's private room for ten minutes. When they reëntered the court room Miss Jacques was excited and her eyes showed traces of tears. Influential friends had made struous efforts to have her sentenced in private, but without avail, and after listening to the sentences imposed upon a score of other prisoners Miss Jacques was called to the bar. She was supported by Mr. Mosher, and her sister and mother stood beside him.

Judge McCormick hastily stated that he had investigated her case thoroughly, and after listening to the statement made by her mother the court had decided to suspend sentence. Miss Jacques was then realeased on her own recognizance under the bond of \$200.

In Hudson county about six months ago a woman who had frequently been before the police on minor charges was sent to jail for three months under the same law against common scolds.

PRINCE KARL WILL TRAFEL.

He Will Go to the Danish West Indies Be fore He Weds Princess Maud, LONDON, Nov. 2.-The marriage of Princess Mand, youngest daughter of the Prince Wales, to Prince Karl, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, will take place in six months. In the mean time Prince Karl will leave Copenhagen for a brief visit abroad. He leave Copenhagen for a brief visit acroad. He will travel on the Danish cruiser Eyen, which vessel will call at Dartmouth. The Prince will then visit the Prince and Princess of Wales and his betrothed, after which he will sail on the Eyen to the Danish West Indies.

If it is the intention of Lord Salisbury to appoint a poet laureate, it will be necessary that the appointment be made before the wedding of Princess Mand and Prince Kari, as the new official poet will have to write an ode on the marriage.

He Had Another Baby to Care For. Josephine H. Cox has begun a suit against James B. Cox in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for an absolute divorce. The couple have three children. In her complaint, the plaintiff three children. In her complaint, the plainting says that on Sept. 9 she went to 148 West Tenth street, New York, where she found her husband living with another woman. When she asked him to furnish some support for their children, he pointed to a beby in a crib, and remarked:

"I have this to take care of now."

Yesterday, Justice Cullen granted the plaintiff \$7 a week alimony and \$50 counsel fees.

PARIS. Nov. 2.-The Alsatian, Schwartz, for-

LONDON, Nov. 2 .- A local news agency circu lates a despatch from St. Petersburg saying that the accouchement of the Czarina is now expected at any hour. Her physicians and the Minister of State are in constant attendance awaiting the event.

THE BARONESS WAS DECEIVED. She Gets a Divorce from Robert Wilcox of

LORDON, Nov. 2.- The divorce case of Wilcon agt. Wilcox, which has been decided at Turin, Italy, in favor of the wife, is considered of great Importance as it creates a precedent. Robert Wilcox, the respondent, is the Hawaiian revolutionary leader who was recently sentenced to

movement against the Hawalian republic.

death for his connection with the Royalist

His now divorced wife is the Baroness Gina Schrera, who is well known in Italy under the pseudonym of "Mantea," She is a brilliant writer and belongs to a distinguished family of Piedmont. Her mother was a member of the princely family of Colonna di Stigliano, The Baroness met Wilcox in Turin, whither he had been sent by the Government of the Hawalian Islands for the purpose of studying military tactics. He was a man of fine presence and spent money freely. .

He declared that he was the heir to the throne of Hawaii, and in other ways deluded people into the belief that he was a person of some importance. The baroness was deeply impressed by the man and his stories, and soon they became betrothed. The baroness obtained the wedding that followed in due course was a great society affair. Many magnificent presents were received, including one that was cetensibly sent by the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Some time after the wedding Wilcox returned to Hawaii, accompanied by his wife. Upon their arrival there the baroness was greatly surprised and shocked to learn that her husband, instead of being the heir to the throng was simply one of the many half breeds of the islands. She discovered that he was the son of a white man, a carpenter, by a Kanaka woman. When Wilcox found that his duplicity had been discovered he feared that his wife would leave and denounce him. He therefore kept her under lock and key and ill treated her in other ways.

At the beginning of 1895 Wilcox tried to foment a revolution against the republic, was arrested, tried by court martial and sentenced to death, which sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for thirty-five years. The baroness, after a series of rumantic adventures, succeeded in making her way back to Italy, where proceedings were begun to bring about a dissolution of the marriage. The church readily gave its consent to the divorce, as Wilcox was not a Catholic and a dispensation had not been asked for for the marriage from the religious authorities. Greater difficulty was met with in the civil courts, as there is no divorce law in Italy. The Italian law only annuls marriages in cases of mistaken identity. The court has now for the first time annulied a marriage on the ground that one of the parties to it is a detriment to society, and assumed titles and a position that did not belong to him. into the bellef that he was a person of some importance. The baroness was deeply im-

KING CHARLES'S TOUR.

He Will Visit Queen Victoria at Balmora

and Then Go to Parts. BERLIN, Nov. 2.-King Charles of Portugal, who is visiting Emperor William, will embark on the British royal yacht at Flushing on Monday night. He will arrive in London on Tuesday and will live in Buckingham Palace. On Wednesday he will go to Sandringham House, schere he will be received by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. On Friday he will go to

and the Duke of York. On Friday he will go to Halmoral, where he will be the guest of the Queen until the following Monday. On Nov. 13 he will receive the freedom of the city of London, and will thereafter return to Lisbon by way of Paris.

King Charles of Portugal paid a visit this afternoon to the tomb of Emperor Frederick III. at Friedenkirche, Potsdam, upon which he deposited a huge wreath of roses. The King was entertained at a grand gala banquet by the Emperor this evening, after which he, with the Emperor and a party of distinguished guests, witnessed a performance of the plays "Militaerfromm" and "Missverstanden" in the new palace, the parts being taken by actors of royal blood.

FRANCE'S NEW CABINET.

The Figure Thinks It Is an Extraordinary

Paris, Nov. 2.- The new Cabinet met to-day at the residence of M. Bourgeois, the Premier, and formulated a statement which will be read on Monday in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. After the conference M. Bourgeois and his fellow Ministers proceeded to the Palace of the Elysée, where the Premier presented his colleagues to President Faure. Upon this occasion M. Bourgeois announced himself as the controllan of the Portfolio of the Interior, into which Ministry he later installed himself.

The Paris journals of Conservative and Moderate opinion regard the nomination of M. Berthelot to the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs as most extraordinary.

The Figuresays: "With M. Cavaignac directing the army, M. Lockroy the navy, and M. Berthelot the diplomacy of France, there is more than enough to alarm those to whom defence of the nation and our position in Europe are matters of concern."

The Gaulus expresses belief that the Bourgeois Cabinet will last longer than the Moderates imagine. his colleagues to President Faure. Upon this

NEW GERMAN LLOYD SHIPS.

It Is Hoped to Develop High Speed with Less Power Than Some Steamers Require. BERLIN, Nov. 2,-The Schichau shipbuilding firm of Ebling, which has just received an order to build one of the two new ships for the North

to build one of the two new ships for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, has made public the specifications of the contract under which the ship will be built.

The terms require that the vessel shall develop a rate of speed of twenty-two knots an hour under natural draught and without undue force, and further stipulate that she must make twenty-one knots with ease on the bread Atlantic while carrying a full carge and complement of passengers. The mean draught of the ship will be about twenty-five feet.

The Schichau firm propose to embody in the design of the new ship several of the elements of the torpedo boat, and is also in hope of economizing weight and space to such an extent as to make the vessel rather smaller than the Campania and the Lucania, and at the same time gain a high degree of speed with less power than is required to drive the big Cunard liners.

THIS YEAR'S WHEAT CROP. Sir John Bennet Lawes Issues His Annual

LONDON, Nov. 2 .- Sir John Bennet Lawes, the well-known chemist and scientific agriculturist, has issued his annual review of the wheat crop of 1895. He says that the chief features of the crop are the high quality of the grain and the small quantity of straw. Whatever the actual weight may be of a bushel of grain grown, weight may be of a bushel of grain grown, farmers are required to deliver sixty-three pounds to the bushel. This year the measured bushel frequently weighs sixty-three pounds, and British grain will be in request by millers.

The shortness of the straw is a great misfortune, as the value of the straw is a great misfortune, as the value of the straw is the chief reason that many farmers continue to grow wheat. The actual imports of wheat within the harvest year of 1844-95 were nearly 24,750,000 quarters, instead of 21,500,000 quarters, as was estimated. Sir John estimates the total available supplies from home and foreign sources at thirty-two and a third million quarters.

AT ARCHDUKE RUDOLPH'S TOMB. Mis Father and Mother Visit It for the First Time Since His Suicide,

VIENNA, Nov. 2 .- For the first time since the suicide of Archduke Rudolph, Crown Prince of Austria, on Jan. 30, 1889, his tomb in the crypt of the Capuchin Church was visited to-day by the Emperor and Empress, his father and mother. The imperial couple entered the tomb at 7 o'clock this morning alone, and after say-ing prayers over the sepulchre, laid upon the monument a wreath of white roses. The Em-press was deeply moved.

Mrs. Langiery Rides a Wheel. LONDON, Nov. 2 .- Mrs. Langtry has becom

an ardent bloyclist. She says that she is charmed by the exhilarating exercise, and adds cnarmed by the exhibitating exercise, and adds:
"I wear a short skirt that reaches to the ankles.
It may not look graceful, but I find it admirable
for riding. I wear gaiters, and the costume
suits me. I do not like bloomers or rational
dress. I have never seen anybody look nice in
them, though for 'cycling there is no doubt they
are the safest to ride in." Convicted of Espionage,

merly a police commissary, who was, together with his wife, recently arrested here on a charge of espionage, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Mme. Schwartz was also found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Holdwere deprived of their civil rights and forbidden to again reside in France for a period of ten

The Canrina's Accouchement.

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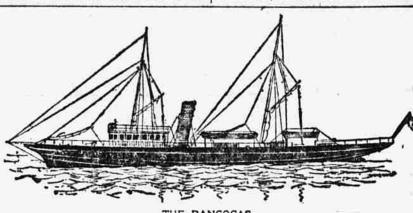
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

THE NEW STEAM YACHT RANCOCAS.

Richard Stevens of Hoboken, the Tennis Expert, Will Sail in Luxury.

One of the handsomest of the many new steam yachts which will be added to America's rapidly growing fleet of pleasure craft next season will be the steam yacht Rancocas, designed by Gardner & Cox for Richard Stevens of Hoboken, the well-known tennis player. Mr., Stevens's father and uncle were the founders of the New York Yacht Club, and built the yacht America, the first winner of what is now known as the America's Cup.

The Rancocas, while not as large as some of our steam yachts, will be 115 feet on the water line, 140 feet over all, 21 feet beam, and 9 feet 6 inches draught. Her great beam and draught make her a remarkably roomy boat, and a glance



at her lines shows a close resemblance to some of the more modern English yachts like the Ituna and Hermione. In fact the Rancocas is a big, deep, able-bodied yacht built on English lines, and outside of any cruising Mr. Stevens may do in summer on home waters, she can go across the Atlantic on her own bottom and will be used in the winter on the Mediterranean as

well.

The Rancocas, though a flush-deck yacht, has a mahogany deck house forward. In this is a good-sized dining saloon, finished in olive wood, while a large pantry aft connects by a dumb waiter with the galley below. Above the dining saloon is the wheel deck, where the steering gear is located. At the after end of the yacht the flush deck is broken by a companiouway

the boat. Here will be found the years gailey and a spare stateroom. There is also a large ice house and cold storage system. Forward of this come the staterooms of the Captain, chief engineer, and steward on the port side, and an officers' mess room on the starboard side. The forecastle is subdivided from the officers' quarters by a woodon bulk-head. There are berths for eight men.

The Rancocas is being built at Chester, Pa, by the Deiaware River from and Shipbuilding Works, and it is thought will be completed by February, when Mr. Stevens will start on a Southern cruise. The Rancocas will have a coal carrying capacity of fifty tons.

THE GOLD LANDS IN VENEZUELA. An Answer to the Surprising Statements Made by Consul Spaight.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Uncle sam has occasionally been forced to employ for his Consuls men who were not Americans; he seems to have fallen upon a genuine hybrid in the person who has recently taken pains to be interviewed on the boundary question. Claiming twenty-eight years of residence in British Guiana, many will naturally suppose his information to be correct, especially those who believe, as he evidently does, in English free trade in land. Mr. Spaight's misinformation is cer-tainly abnormal, and is shown in nearly every sentence of the statement appearing in your issue of Oct. 26. The now famous Schomburgk map is not the oldest, nor is it authoritative. It was not a few years ago that gold was discovered in the now disputed territory (disputed by England). That portion is not no man's land. It is not barren nor unprofuctive. The Venezuelan Government has never made an agreement to stay upon the west ank of the River Yuruan or of the Cuyuni, a this location is two and one-half geographical degrees west from the Venezuelan The immediate place where colonial work has been done is undoubtedly sickly, but largely on account of the utter disregard for everything except the money to be got out by the companies there busy. For that reason men have died there by thousands. What a fearful lashing of the lion's tail would be caused if Uncie Sam's Alaskan police should advance his boundary 234 meridians eastwardly in order to take in the headwaters of the Yukon River and the adja-

cent gold fields. When Simon Bolivar, the liberator, who stands in relation to the Spanish-American republics as does George Washington to the United States, had finally obtained freedom from Spain, he granted to an American gentle nan who had materially assisted in that wonderful struggle an immense territory, comprisng nearly all of the famous gold district. The son of that gentleman now resides in New York. This was before 1819, and evidently that section was then considered as Venezuelan property. Gold has been worked there since the occupation by Spain in scattered placer washings. It was a large source of income to the monasteries of olden time, though kept profoundly secret. From 1846 to 1848 the region be came talked of, but attention was drawn toward California in 1849, and for years thereafter, and again these diggings ispsed into oblivion. At learth, however, an American company was organized to look late them, and this resulted in the sending there of a well-known geologist and mining expert. Dr. R. P. Stevens of New York city, who arrived in the Yuruari district in the fall of 1867, and established headquarters at Carstal some four equatorial degrees west from Georgetown, nearly 360 land miles, and in the centre of the objective point now being reached out for by England. In the fall of 1868 an extensive plant was sent down from New York, the first of modern quartz machinery to go to any of the South American countries, and the stamps began pounding in the spring of 1869, and continued for many long years after. Dr. Stevens remained there for and again these diggings lapsed into oblivion.

several years, in direction of other companies, and in the winter of 1870 and 1871 I went down as assistant in his work.

The quartz district them available did not prove to be very extensive; the surrounding country seemed to have only low grade, and in scattered and small outcrops. One of the best locations in the heart of the district, after being pretty well worked by a native company, was some twelve years or so ago purchased by the London house of Rothschilds at figures said to run up into a good many hundred thousands of dollars. As the hocks of the foothills largely show a little gold, all of the rivers leading thence give placer work whenever a bar forms or two afficients join, but none of them is very rich, the most notable of recent knowledge being at the junction of the Yuruan, skirting the northern slopes, and the Yuruan, carrying the volume from smaller stream; rising on the southern decilvities, these two forming the Chyuni at a point about 100 miles from Caratal. The Cuyuni rans on for about 175 miles and enters the Esequibo, coming from the south, the right or eastern bank of which is the proper western boundary of the British possessions. On this 173-mile stretch several fall washings have been found, and as these have given out the colonists have pushed along to the next, claiming that as the big river opens to the southern deal of the tributaries belong also to them.

The principal occupation in this part of Venexueis is ranching, but it does not follow, because forest and swamps are at present neglected, they should become the property of some other power. It is a fact that only when this so-called unproductive section began to show pay dirt did the English ociony take much interest therein, though the central diovernment because forest and swamps are at present neglected, they should become the property of some other power. It is a fact that only when this so-called unproductive section began to show pay dirt did the English ociony take much in least the stops have lengthened and become mo

A Runaway Girl Returned to Her Rela-

ELIZABETH. Nov. 2. Mariette F. Julian, the 10-year-old West Indian girl who disappeared

from the house of G. B. Jones in Cranford, on Oct. 25, has been found and returned to her aunt, Frances A. Josephs of 1,322 Dean street, Brooklyn. On the afternoon of Oct. 25 Mariette started to go to the Cranford public school,